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1. The strongest partisan movement [] is in the Plunge-Rietavas-Laukuva-Gargzdai area, that is, in the most heavily forested part of Zemaitija (Low Lithuania). Partisan activity is said to be "very strong" also in the Vilnius area. Around Taurage (55-15N, 22-18E) there have been several large partisan battles.
2. In the fall of 1949, not far from Gargzdai (55-42N, 21-25E) and above Uta the istrebiteli received word that there were many partisans in the neighboring forests. Gathering together all garrisons from the surrounding area, the istrebiteli began to surround the forests; they hardly arrived at the edge of the forests when a large part of their garrisons was annihilated. Strong army and MVD units were brought together not far from Gargzdai in the beginning of 1950 in order to clean out the "Forest Men". They surrounded the forest and the battle lasted for three full days, but the partisans were successful in breaking through to neighboring forests. The Russians found only empty bunkers and a radio transmitter. In the Gargzdai area partisan activity is so strong even now (May 1951) that the raion kolkhoz chairmen do not stay in the kolkhozy at night but go into Gargzdai.
3. The partisans warn Lithuanians who sympathize with Communists (chairmen of the Executive Committee, etc.) to mend their ways and occasionally even liquidate them. In the village of Sauliaroziai, an agent of the Ministry of Agriculture was shot down in daylight. In the spring of 1950, not far from Taurage a celebration was arranged which was attended by the raion Partorg. He was killed by a partisan disguised as a musician.
4. In the fall of 1950 in Taurage, a partisan who was seriously injured in the head was taken prisoner. He was guarded by two guards, one in the room by the bed and the other at the door. The nurse on watch mixed sleeping powder with the whiskey which the guards consumed and the wounded partisan was taken away by friends. When the guards on watch came to and found the partisan's bed empty, sirens were immediately sounded throughout the town and a full-scale

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hunt with dogs was undertaken. [redacted] the hunt was unsuccessful in producing either the wounded partisan, his friends, or the nurse.

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5. For the most part, the partisans wear civilian clothing and are armed with automatic pistols and rifles. During times of danger in the forest, they may also use signal rockets. Between Kuliai (55-47N, 21-47E) and Plunge (55-55N, 21-50E) the MVD captured a bunker in a skirmish in which two partisans were killed and others escaped. The MVD found there green uniforms the like of which they had never seen before.
6. Discovery of partisans is usually made through informers, the number of whom has greatly increased during the past seven years. Spies recently (prior to May 1951) betrayed two partisans who came to visit a farmer in the Gargzdai area. Almost as soon as the partisans entered the house, four automobiles with MVD men arrived there. When the partisans saw that they could not escape, they drove the farmer and his family out into the fields, set fire to the building, and burned themselves inside to prevent recognition.
7. In winter the partisans often hide in the abandoned farmhouses of deportees. For this reason, in some areas the Soviets are systematically destroying the houses of individuals who have been deported.
8. There is no danger to the partisans from the forest keepers since, if one of them betrays the partisans, the entire family of the forester is likely to suffer. On the other hand, if the MVD finds a bunker in the forest keeper's area, at best the forester will be sent to Siberia.
9. The Gargzdai parish priest was accused of aiding partisans. Although no witnesses could be found in the locality and although he would not confess, the priest was deported to Siberia. The manager of the Taurage hospital was arrested for furnishing the partisans with medicines and was deported to Siberia for fifteen years of forced labor. At the end of 1950, 12 miles north of Taurage during a raid, a partisan bunker was accidentally found under the baker's oven; the entrance to the bunker was through the oven itself.
10. Even now (May 1951), bodies of killed partisans are thrown out into the market square of neighboring towns, where they are kept a week or two. Four partisans lay for a week in the market square of Vainutai (possibly Vainutas - 55-22N, 21-50E).

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